

The Daily Bulletin

VOL. VII.—NO. 1017.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

186 PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN.

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE.....NO. 16 TRYON STREET,
near China Hall, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at
\$10 DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN will be published
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning,
supplied for \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.
—Saturday afternoon there arrived, by the
Charlotte train a portion of the Montgo-
mery Guards, prisoners of war, taken at
Fort Pulaski, several non-commissioned
officers of the German Volunteers, also of
the Fort Pulaski garrison, together with
Capt. Walter W. Smith, of the C. S. private
armed vessel Jeff Davis, and Edward
Rochford, one of the crew.

Capt. Smith has furnished us with the
following particulars of his capture, &c.:

On the 22d of July, 1862, the U. S. war
steamer Albattross fell in with and re-
captured, 25 miles south of Hatteras, the sch.
Enchantress, prize vessel, Capt. Smith,
prize master. He was taken on board the
Albattross, placed in double irons, and
thrown alongside of the boiler of the steam-
er, there to live, if possible, or die. He
was kept in this place until the 2d day of
August, and then confined in Moyamensing
prison, in a felon's cell, until the 3d
of February, 1862, when he was removed
to Fort Lafayette, and on the 31st. May to
City Point, Va., to be exchanged for Col.
Cochrane. The exchange, as will be re-
collected, was not effected, as the govern-
ment would not accept the Yankee terms.
Capt. Smith was then remanded to Fort
Lafayette, where he was ordered to sweep
and keep clean the fort, which he refused
to do. He was then, as were all other
prisoners of war who refused to work,
placed in irons, and there kept for three
weeks, when he was removed to Fort De-
laware to be exchanged.

Captain Smith was tried and convicted
of piracy in Philadelphia.

The company colors of the Montgo-
mery Guards, made by the Sisters of Mercy
at the Academy of St. Vincent of Paul, in
this city, was saved from the hands of the
enemy and brought home with them in
good order.

Thomas Waters died in Fort Pulaski.

An interesting incident is related to us
by one of the prisoners: An attempt was
made by the Yankee officers at Fort Colu-
mbus to make them work. They first
took private L. Frendenthal, of the Ger-
man Volunteers, and commanded him to
take hold; Frendenthal protested, and said
he was willing to work for the Southern
Confederacy, to which he owed his allegi-
ance, but as a prisoner of war his enemies
could not make him work. The Captain
thereupon drew his revolver from his case,
placed it muzzle on Frendenthal's fore-
head and said could choose between work-
ing and having his brains blown out.
Frendenthal jumped aside and told him,
opening his shirt in front, don't shoot me
like a coward; here is my breast if you
want to shoot. The Captain backed down
but had F. put in irons for two days, after
which the matter ended and no more at-
tempts were made to make them work at
Governor's Island, New York.

Savannah Republican, August 11.

A BOLD PROTEST FROM MARYLAND.
The Annapolis (Md.) Gazette, heretofore
the organ of the Administration party in the
Sixth Congressional District, speaking of
the late pronouncements of President Lin-
coln to the Border States Congressmen,
delivers itself as follows:

But the most singular feature of the ad-
dress is a vague and timid allusion to the
Abolition pressure brought to bear upon
the President, and his evident conviction
that the destruction of slavery in the Border
States would be sufficient stop to the
Abolition Cerebus. Give the dogs that
bone and they will readily furnish men to
push further South, doubtless in the hope
of freeing more negroes. Conversely, we
suppose, if they do not get what they de-
mand, no more means will be furnished
for the prosecution of the war.

This is our interpretation of the Pres-
ident's meaning. If it is correct, we would
like to know if such a humiliating speech
has ever before come from the White
House? And is it not an absolute and
positive declaration that the war is for the
negro, and not for the restoration of the
Union; that the President is opposed to
such a policy, but is obliged to adopt it?
We can read the meaning in no other
way. And, if our reading be correct, we
have no hesitation in expressing the hope
that the days of Republic are numbered.
We wish to hear of no more slaughtered
thousands as an offering to the Moloch of
a petty and contemptible fanaticism.
We wish no longer to hear vain boasting
of the strength of our institutions. Let
them perish, and let the vast ruins be a
perpetual proof that men are little better
than beasts.

Our language may be deemed too strong;
but we have expressed our convictions in
the premises. And those convictions are
none the less firm because of the fact that
we uncompromisingly advocate emancipa-
tion in Maryland. We advocate it because
we believe it will be of immense advan-
tage to our State. But we are not per-
suaded to do that or any other act at the nod
of crazy fanatics, who profess to prefer
the destruction of the country to the existence
of slavery.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT SANDUSKY,
OHIO.—A gentleman just arrived from the
depot of the prisoners of war, near Sandusky,
Ohio, says the Yankees held some
1,000 of our men in captivity, report them

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.

From New York we learn that im-
portant army movements are anticipated at
Washington. No one is allowed to pass
McClellan's lines.

Large numbers of negroes are being
stolen by Pope's army near Standardville,
Va.

Eleven Political arrests have been made
at Fairfax Court House, under Pope's late
orders.

The New York Commercial states that
an important expedition, consisting
of one steamer with picked men, had left
a Federal Port and would soon be heard
of.

Curtis and Commander Davis were at
Cairo on the 6th inst.

Burnside's army arrived at his Head-
Quarters, where they are to commence
operations.

It is announced that the Federal Govern-
ment has contracted for another iron clad
Monitor, which would cost \$1,500,000.

From Nashville.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser &
Register, dated Knoxville, Aug. 13th, says
a passenger from Nashville, via Huntsville
and Stevenson, reports that the roads are
lined with Federal troops and that all the
bridges are strongly guarded.

Our Guerrillas are a constant source of
anxiety to them.

The train from Stevenson to Huntsville
had been fired into and three Yankees
were killed.

On Wednesday last Col. McCook,
brother of the late General, enroute for
Decatur, in an Ambulance, attended by a
body-guard, was attacked by our Guerril-
las and killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville pre-
sents a scene of desolation. Houses
have been destroyed after being sacked,
and fields laid waste.

Gens. Buell and Possell have 20,000
men in the vicinity of Huntsville.

Five hundred negroes are entrenching
on the north side of Huntsville and 400 ne-
groes with a large force of soldiers are
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The Yankees have rebuilt the Bridge re-
cently destroyed and removed the broken
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From St. Louis, Mo.

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of Militia there, after a slight reconnais-
sance, with a large number of Horses, Guns
and considerable amount of ammunition.
Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were parol-
led in the State.

LOST.

Lost between St. T. Wrieten Store and
Dr. Orr's residence, a pair of GOLD
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Aug. 15 '62-d-1.

SEWING MACHINE.

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Surge and Med'l Pur'y'r Charlotte, N. C.
Despatch and Waig please copy.
Aug. 15 '62-d-6w-1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I will sell at Auction on the 25th inst., to
the highest bidder, if not previously sold my
HOUSE and LOT, known as the
Christal Palace. Possession given immedi-
ately.

JOHN R. DANIEL.

Aug. 13 '62-d-12w-2.

HILLSBORO N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The second session of the Fourth Aca-
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on 1st of August, 1862.

For circulars or information apply to
Major W. M. GORDON, Supt.
June 14, 1862—2m

COFFEE, COFFEE.

Two sacks Rio and Valparaiso COFFEE
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KAHNWEILER & BROS.

June 7, 1862—1f

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

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E. W. FAUCETT, Principal.

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CATAWBA JOURNAL. (per annum) \$1.00.

Mecklenburg Gun Factory.
The Stockholders of the Mecklenburg Gun Factory were called together on the 13th inst., by public notice. The meeting became an informal one in consequence of the want of a quorum, only 152 shares, but of person and proxy, being represented, out of 365 subscribers.

After some desultory conversation the Treasurer, Col. L. S. Williams, presented his accounts, showing that the sum of one dollar originally paid on each share was sufficient for all expenses hitherto incurred. It was decided by the Directors to return the balance to the few who had paid a larger sum. It was also arranged that no further expense would be made after the 15th inst., and to await the action of the general annual meeting at November Court.

The President of the Company read a report designed for the Stockholders at large, of which we have been favored with a copy and present to our readers this morning.

Report of the President and Directors of the Mecklenburg Gun Factory.

The proposition to establish a Gun Factory, in or near the town of Charlotte, was met by a very general subscription from the citizens of Mecklenburg county in the Spring of 1862. More than five hundred shares were taken by the energy of Committees in the different company beats, and a Charter was procured in conformity to law.

Five Directors, appointed by the Company, immediately instructed one of their number to proceed to Richmond to obtain information, and if possible, a suitable superintendent and workmen.

Every facility was offered by the Secretary of War. The Richmond army was open at all hours to the visits of the agent. The superintendent and officers in charge of the different departments being directed to offer him every instruction and assistance in their power.

The operations of gun making by machinery require more preparation, time, information and labor than are commonly appreciated. The manufacture of a lock, alone, employs 50 hands, demanding a special description of malleable iron to be cast in dies and finished by complicity of apparatus.

There are 40 different operations in the fabrication of a single gun-barrel, bored, rifled and adjusted by machinery of equal variety in structure. The stocks, of walnut, require 3 or 4 years seasoning before they are formed into shape, by an eccentric apparatus, which turns them in a lathe by "profile work."

The entire action of these work shops is one of accurate, intricate adjustment, joined with the constant supervision of experienced and skillful workmen, at high wages.

At all the Government Establishments the operations are carried on by what is called "The Interchangeable System;" any part of one gun is made to fit every other with equal facility and accuracy. The incessant demand for fire arms, did not permit any instructed workmen to be detailed from the armories at Richmond for our service, but patterns of all portions of the best descriptions of rifled guns, in different stages of completion, were obtained to serve as models for those who might be engaged in similar operations here.

No kind of machinery for gun making could be purchased, or promised, in Richmond, nor in any portion of the Southern Confederacy, as was subsequently ascertained.

Upon application to the Secretary of the Navy, he was of the opinion, some efficient apparatus, for our purpose might be spared from the machine shops in Norfolk, Virginia, then about to be abandoned; but this machinery, after being packed up and directed to "Charlotte, North Carolina," was left in the hands of the enemy.

In addition to other exertions in Richmond and elsewhere, the Directors advertised for proposals by hand-work, from gun makers in this and adjoining counties.

Several applications were made to supply the stock and wood-work, but none were offered, for the locks, barrels or mountings of guns.

Not willing to fail in the enterprise the Directors next gave attention to procure a competent machine-maker, a suitable lot of ground for the erection of work-shops and a steam engine of moderate power, hoping by the assistance of various mechanics and apprentices, to be able to complete a supply of guns, for which offers had been made by the Chief of Ordnance, in Richmond. For such purposes, the Directors resolved that an instalment of ten dollars upon each share should be called in from the numerous subscribers. The slowness with which this was paid by a few exhibits an indisposition upon the part of many, to proceed in the undertaking, and admonishes the Directors of the propriety of calling together the whole body of the Company, to decide upon its future action.

J. H. GIBSON, President.
J. H. WILSON,
A. B. DAVIDSON,
J. H. DAVIS,
D. M. LEE, Directors.
Charlotte, N. C., August 13th, 1862.

"THE RAN SAVANNAH READY FOR WORK."—The Herald's Hilton Head correspondent, under date of July 31, writes: "The growing boldness of the rebels in the Savannah, their audacious movements on Tybee Island, and their recent adventures opposite Dawkins, are explained.—We now have positive information that the rebel ram, which has for a long time been in process of construction at Savannah, is completed, armed, manned and ready for service. All accounts which come to us represent her to be of a very formidable character, she is of light draught, very great power, and has a very heavy armament. Already the rebels are making the

necessary sounding preparatory to bringing her down the river. The steamer carrying the rebel flag, and engaged in the performance of this service, came within range of Fort Pulaski's guns on Tuesday, but were compelled to retire.

Of course the new iron clad is the absorbing topic. She is expected to venture forth at an early day. Already timorous people are devising means of fleeing from the ram to come, while on the other hand Admiral Dupont is making every preparation to receive the Monster. The Paul Jones is ordered from Boboy Sound, and if the Merrimack No. 3 appears we will undoubtedly have plenty work to do.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 16, 1862.

The News received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

Our colored Carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.

Valuable Property.

The special attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement over the signature of C. J. Hammond, who offers for sale one of the most valuable and desirable improved plantations to be found in Lincoln County, N. C. For particulars see advertisement.

Harvest Time.

The Richmond Dispatch, a copy of which, dated the 14th instant, now before us, contains several notices calling for information as regards the whereabouts of beloved fathers, husbands and sons, who were among the prisoners returned from Lincoln's dominion, all of which have the marks of advertisements and as having been paid for such.

If that be the fact it is disgraceful. We would loathe ourselves were we charged with, mother or daughter, for such a woe.

An Editor who is so mercenary as to charge relatives for such publication, inquiring for ones who have been fighting his battle and been incarcerated, whilst he has remained at home preferring the duties of the Editorial Sanctum (rather than those of the tented field,) and enjoying all the comforts not to say luxuries of life, is to say the least of it meaner than the meanest Connecticut Yankee. He is a Shylock, anxious to obtain his pound of flesh regardless of the amount of blood that may flow. Out upon such a mercenary Curmudgeon.

A North Carolina Heroine.

In calling the roll of a regiment of conscripts who had just entered the camp of instruction at Raleigh, N. C., last week, one more "man" was present than was called by the list. The Winston Sentinel says:

"This of course involved an investigation, when it was discovered that the features of claiming one to be a conscript were quite too fair for those of the sterner sex. The soldier was charged of being a female, when she confessed the truth and acknowledged that she had determined to accompany her friends in the perils of war, and avenge the death of a brother who fell in the fight near Richmond. We have heard nothing in any degree to implicate the good character and standing of this gallant heroine.

Georgians and North Carolinians.

"P. W. A." the Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, closes a long account of the recent battles around Richmond with the following paragraph: "It is but the simplest justice to add, that the regiments from North Carolina and Georgia bore the brunt of the battle. All the troops did well, and those from one State fought as bravely as those from another; but such were the numbers and position of the regiments from the States named that they were called upon to bear 'the heat and burden of the day.' No Georgian or North Carolinian has intimated anything of the kind to me; but I hear it on the cars, in the streets, at the corners, and in the hotels—indeed, wherever I go—and not from acquaintances merely, but from strangers, and those who witnessed the conflict. If this fact has not been made to appear before, it has been because the troops from those States had no one here to sound the trumpet of their praises even if they had not modestly preferred to let their deeds speak for themselves.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence, writing under date of August 9th, says that the result of the recent encounter at Tazewell, Tenn., was that the 3d Tennessee Regiment lost 6 killed and some 12 or 15 wounded, and the Georgia Regiment 9 killed and 15 or 20 wounded. The enemy left some 15 or 20 dead on the field, and the citizens of Tazewell report that they carried several wagon loads of dead and wounded through that place in their retreat. We also captured about 60 prisoners, and among them several officers.

The enemy's force at the Gap is said by some to be 10,000, but the Intelligence's correspondent thinks that it does not amount to more than seven thousand effective men.

16 VALLEY OF MARYLAND TO THE SOUTH.—A Washington letter writer says: "The condition of affairs in Baltimore and Maryland excites the attention of the Government just now. The traitors increase in Baltimore and in the slaveholding counties of the State. There is no doubt that the legislation of Congress has made the slaveholding citizens of that State more bitterly disloyal than ever before. For the most part, they were disloyal when the rebellion broke out—their sympathies were with the rebels in Virginia and the cotton States—but they kept quiet. There is great boldness of late among them, and the Government must nip the evil in the bud. It is quite probable that severe measures will soon be resorted to. Families, speaking openly their sympathies with the rebellion in an offensive manner, may be compelled to pass down within the enemy's line, and give news to loyal people. In any event, Maryland will be compelled to be loyal, even though she be depopulated."

Latest from Newbern, N. C.

The New York Express of Wednesday, August 6th, has the following:

From officers and passengers of the steamer Jersey Blue, which left Newbern, N. C., on Saturday, the 2d inst., our reporters obtain the following items of news: "The town of Newbern is kept under the strictest surveillance by General Foster, the present commander of North Carolina, who has signified his intention, that in case any of his men were fired upon by residents of the town, he should hold the place responsible, and pull down the houses of all persons that are known to be not on the side of the Government."

The inhabitants of the city comprise about one third to one-half secession element, which is beginning to show itself again daily more, so much so, that Gen. Foster has forbidden the assembling of more than three persons in the street.

Fears are entertained at Newbern that an attack will be made from Kingston, but preparations for such an event have been made. All the vessels in port have been instructed to lay at short-cables, and the steam transports to have steam up, so as to be prepared for an attack. Confederate pickets and scouting parties are sent daily within a few miles of the city.

There are now six men and three women confined in the jail on suspicion of having been connected with the shooting of the Massachusetts soldier, but there is no positive proof against either of them.

The health of the soldiers is fair, the prevailing disease being jaundice, but it is feared that August and September may prove bad months for the men. Lee is getting very scarce, and the soldiers feel the want of it very severely.

The Fight at Culpeper.

The Lynchburg Republican states that the exact locality of the fight on Saturday, is said to have been on the plantation of the Rev. D. F. Slaughter, near Mitchell's Station, in Culpeper County. The fight is represented to have been terrible in the extreme. A part of Ewell's division led in the attack, which was subsequently reinforced by a portion of A. P. Hill's division, the whole numbering about ten thousand, against about fifteen or twenty thousand of the enemy. Our losses are not definitely ascertained, but are supposed to reach 600 wounded and 100 killed.

The enemy retreated after several hours desperate resistance, leaving the ground covered with arms and ordnance stores.—We took no artillery, the enemy having succeeded in getting them off.

There have been occasional skirmishes since the fight of Saturday, but they resulted in nothing of a serious character.

The enemy fell back to the neighborhood of Culpeper Court House, carrying off the most of their dead and wounded, though a number of the latter were left on the field, and sent into our hands. They were paroled, and fell to the enemy's lines under a flag of truce.

What a Change!

Little more than twelve months ago the North was mustering and marshalling her innumerable legions to such a magnificent extent as to excite the wonder and admiration of Europe and to fix the gaze of all the world. Then all was hope, unity and confidence, swelling into insolence, arrogance and bombast. But fifteen months of the war, says the Memphis Appeal, has wrought a most wonderful change in the hearts and minds and ideas of this vainglorious people. Now, according to our telegraphic report, all is, with them, "confusion, doubt and dismay;" and we shall not wonder, if in less than six or twelve months more, we should find them the victims of anarchy in its worst form. All the elements of anarchy in its worst form are even now beginning to show themselves. Ere the time we have mentioned shall expire, the North instead of the South may be looking with longing eyes to European intervention or mediation, for the establishment of peace and order in their own sections.

Without stopping to count the consequences, the people of the North plunged into this war with a blind zeal and infuriated fanaticism; and they are just now beginning to reap and experience its bitter fruits. Their bad passions are beginning to turn inward upon themselves, in proportion as they are repulsed from Southern soil, and the most disastrous results may be safely anticipated when their discomfited armies and hiring soldiers are driven back upon them. Then, indeed, when a riotous incoherence shall rule in their midst, will "confusion" dwell in their counsels, "doubt" in their minds, and "dismay" in their hearts. The gloomy visions of despair are even now throwing dismal shadows upon their hopes, and a dark, dolorous future lies before them.

Mississippi Conscripts.

We find the following in the Grenada (Mississippi) correspondence of the Mobile Tribune:

"The counties of Mississippi in this part of the State, though supposed to be thoroughly drained of their fighting population by the draft for volunteers, are pouring out thousands of conscripts. Trains going South to Brookhaven have been filled to overflowing for five or six days past with them. These men are a fine looking, healthy set of fellows, and will make as good soldiers as any average as they have yet taken the field. They appear as jocular and talk as patriots as if their own free will, and not Congressional legislation, had suggested the propriety of rushing to the defence of their country's flag. An alien spirit of compliance with an obnoxious law, marks their whole demeanor."

"Where are you going, conscript?" shouted a newbuddy to one of them, passing down on the railroad the other day. "Going to whip the Yankees," quickly answered the subject of the question's jeer, "and we'll kill the last d-d Arab of them, just like we would a snake." Pretty sufficient that for conscripts to believe have to be dealt with with much whistling before they can be induced to charge a battery.

From General Jackson's Command.

From a gentleman who came through Lynchburg from Charlottesville yesterday, via Lynchburg, we have positive information of General Jackson's command. There had been no fighting since Saturday afternoon, and General Jackson occupied a position Sunday, which was considered entirely safe. Our victory was complete. The battle was fought on the plantation of the Rev. D. F. Slaughter, in Culpeper county, near Mitchell's Station. The enemy's force outnumbered us about three to one, and the fighting was very desperate, but the invaders could not withstand the impetuosity of our gallant troops and were at last forced to give way. When they did start, it is said that their flight was precipitate and in great disorder. Our killed is over 100, and our wounded about 500 or 600. That of the enemy much greater. We employed many small arms, and some seventy-five or one hundred cavalry horses.

After writing the above the Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday came to hand, containing the following:

THE BATTLE AT MITCHELL'S STATION.
We are permitted to make an extract from a letter of the Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Gen. Jackson's staff, written to his son in this city. Mr. Boteler was in the fight, and in his hasty note written on the 10th says: "We had a severe engagement yesterday, and were victorious, as usual with 'Old Stonewall.' Our loss is about five hundred killed, wounded and missing. General Winder was killed by a cannon ball. Col. Cunningham, Capt. W. H. Morgan, Richmond, and other officers were killed. Your battery, (the Rockbridge Artillery), did splendidly. No one killed in it. We captured a Brigadier General, twenty to thirty other officers, and about four hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing, is much heavier than ours. Their force was \$5,000, and ours not more than 8,000 engaged. The enemy are said to be making preparations for another stand-off. Cannonading is now going on far in advance of the front. We are just going forward, and I am in a hurry."

In our notice yesterday we stated that a portion of the 3d Brigade was surrounded and had to cut its way out, &c. It should have been the 2d Brigade, commanded by Col. Garnett. The error was typographical. We stated yesterday that Major Henry Lane of Floyd, and Captain Dorey, of Roanoke, were missing; but have some reason to fear that they were killed.

LATER FROM THE BATTLE NEAR CEDAR CREEK.

The estimates of the killed and wounded in this engagement are yet very unreliable. The only report of the loss of any Regiment is the 37th Virginia, which numbers 102, a partial list of which we publish below.

In addition to these we have ascertained that Col. Curtis of the 23d Virginia, was killed.

Lieut. Col. T. S. Garnett, of the 48th Virginia, wounded in the leg.

Col. Sheffield, 48th Alabama, severely wounded.

Gen. Prince (Fed.) rode up near the 36th Virginia, and enquired whether that was his brigade, when private C. Thomas, a lad about 18 years of age, ordered him to dismount or he would soon see whose brigade it was. The General dismounted and delivered his sword to Gen. Taliaferro. It is said that he demanded his release in accordance with the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, but we suppose the demand was not acceded to.

The enemy commanded by Major Gen. Williams, and before our men were formed in line of battle, they attempted to make a charge, and advanced to within 20 feet of the 3d brigade, when they received a volley from our men which sent them skeddaddling in utter confusion, numbers of them, leaving their arms on the field. Shortly afterwards, when our men were scattered, their cavalry made a charge but nearly every saddle was emptied before they reached our lines.

It was the impression of the officers with whom we conversed that there would be no other engagements in that direction, but that Pope was marching in the direction of Fredericksburg with the intention of joining his forces with those of Burnside who are reported to be moving up from there.

The engagement was considered by officers who were in the action, to have been a defeat to the enemy and a brilliant Confederate victory.

NOTICE.

The collection of JUNIPER and RED CEDAR TOPS and LEAVES for the Medical Purposes of the Department, will cease from this date, as the supply of Cedars with which they are to be compounded is exhausted.

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

NEOL NOTICE.

THE MISSES CRUISE will resume the exercises of their school on the first Monday in September 1862.

Tuition per session of twenty weeks, \$10, 12, 16, French and English, \$30.
August 12, '62—411.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE, in a first rate infantry company for which a liberal price will be paid. He must be over 45 and pass Surgeon's inspection, address
WALTON HOUSE,
Morganton, N. C.

August 12-6

NAMES NAMES!
All sizes at
Kahnweiler & Bros.
June 17, 1862—41

WANTED.

A HOUSE suitable for two families or two small ones adjoining each other. Enquire at the office of the Bulletin.

August 12, '62—34

SALE, SALE.

Several hundred bushels of SALT, expiring daily, for sale at
Kahnweiler & Bros.
June 7, '62—41

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

I will sell in lots on Monday the 25th inst., Five Lots on Trade and College streets belonging to the estate of John HANCOCK, deceased. They will be sold to any bidder by the cash.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
Plots can be seen on application at the Store of Messrs. Cochran & Sample.
J. H. BREM, Adm'r.
July 23, 1862—41

TOTAL CONSUMERS.

The Charlotte Gas Company, in consequence of the exorbitant advance upon articles used for gas-making, has decided to proper to advance consumers that on and after the 1st of September next, the price will be \$8.00 per thousand feet, August 7, 1862—dim.

Piles, Fistula, Tumors, &c.

Dr. J. A. GLOTTON, of Montgomery, Ala., operates with perfect success for Piles and various glandular diseases, and other cases. He operates with as much success as any operator in America. He may be consulted for four days at the Madison House, Room No. 11.
August 7, '62—41

VINEGAR & OIL.

CAROLINA, N. C.
W. W. WOODDEL
NEAR THE DEPOT.
August 7, '62—41

CORN MEAL.

A fine lot of superior CORN MEAL in two bushel sacks for sale at the store of HOUTSON & HUNTER.
August 6—41

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

W. W. HIDDLESTON desires to purchase POTATOES and ONIONS for the use of the 3d Alabama Regiment. The market price will be paid for such vegetables by him at the Charlotte Steam Mill.
August 6—41

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Term will begin on Monday, the 1st of September. Terms per session of sixteen weeks as follows:
Board and tuition, \$100.00
Board and tuition, \$20.00
Use of Piano or Guitar, 4.00
Vocal Music, 12.00
Oil Painting, 16.00
Drawing, pencil or crayon, 10.00
French and Latin, each, 10.00
Embroidery on silk or velvet, 4.00
Tuition of Day Scholars, 16.00
The Musical department will be under the direction of Miss HAMMARCK.
One half of board and tuition is payable in advance and the remainder at the close of the session, or when the pupil is removed from school. The accounts not paid at the end of the session will be charged interest.
No deduction made for absence unless caused by sickness and protracted sickness.
August 4, 1862—dim.

Partizan Rangers.

Having been authorized by Major Gen. D. H. Hill to accept and place in camp as many Companies as will join me, and desiring to enlarge my Battalion, I invite those Companies who have not attached themselves to other Battalions or Regiments to join me. By virtue of the authority above referred to, I will accept (provided they have the number required by law) and place them in camp at once.
Address me at Greenboro, N. C.
August 2, 1862—124

ENGLISH PRINTS.

Beautiful assortment of small engraved Prints, Mourning Prints, Black French Merino, Bleached Shirting and Linens. For sale at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
August 1, 1862—41

BLANTON DUNCAN,

COLUMBIA, S. C.
(FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY.)
is prepared to fill orders to any extent in
ENGRAVING & PRINTING
BANK NOTES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.
Engravings upon Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of BANK NOTE and other paper will be kept.
July 31, 1862—41

The Charlotte Whig and Democrat will advertise the above to the amount of \$5 and forward bill to B. D. at Columbia, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS 49th REG. N. C. T.
Camp near Dry's Bluff, Va.
July 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. —
All officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, absent from the 49th Regiment, N. C. Troops, on any pretext whatever, are ordered to report to me at camp on the 7th of August. No certificate of unfitness for service will be received unless the man is confined to his bed or room and is unable to travel, and those in that condition must send a certificate every week.

The names of those who do not strictly comply with the above order, will be published as DESERTERS, and a reward offered for their apprehension and delivery to the commandant of either of the Camps of Instruction for the Conscription of North Carolina.
LIEUT. MCALFE,
4th Col. 49th Regt. N. C. T.
July 29, 1862—41

The Mountain Eagle, Western Enterprise, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News and State Journal, copy twice and forward accounts to the undersigned.
L. M. MCA.

WANTED.

In large quantities, to be delivered at the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., the Bark from the root and smaller branches of the wild or forest Poplar, Dogwood and Willow, well dried.
A liberal price will be paid for these articles on delivery.
June 25, 1862—dim gtm

MILLINERY, HATS, &c.

Spring Hats and Bonnets, Brides and Black Hats, Trimmings, Ribbons, and Lace, and all the latest styles in Millinery, at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
March 13, 1862—41

ZEPHYRUS, TRIMMINGS.

Whole and split Zephyr of all shades. Also, Trimmings, Ribbons, and Lace, and all the latest styles in Millinery, at
KAHNWEILER & BROS.
March 13, 1862—41

Wanted.

A good strong NEGRO-MAN for chopping and sawing. Apply at this office.
on 7-20

A Cook and Washer Wanted.

A good strong NEGRO-MAN for chopping and sawing. Apply at this office.
on 7-20

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society will be held at Hebron Church, near the depot, on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that the many members will attend in person.

BY HITCHCOCK Pres't.
M. D. JONES, Cor. Sec'y.
July 23, 1862—41

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to settle their accounts or Notes with FISHER & BURROUGHS can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on J. W. BLAIR, at the store of A. A. N. M. TAYLOR. Don't delay, we are anxious to get our business settled.

BRADY HATS CLOTHING.

Bradley's is now well supplied at his 3d stand, Broadway Station, with a large quantity of first quality Summer and Fall Clothing, Shirts, &c., which he wears and sells cheap for cash.

Call and supply yourselves before the stock is exhausted.
July 23—41

W. M. RICHARDS.

REWARDS, BLUE MASS.
Wanted: pure and equal to any imported. I am now manufacturing Blue Mass in large quantities by machinery, and can fill orders for any quantity.

It can be sent by express to almost any place in the South.
Orders solicited.
Orders can also be sent to Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond, Va.
R. E. SAUNDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
July 23, 1862—Stewin

WANTED.

Thirty hands to work on Hospital Bedding: wages per day for 1st class \$1.50; 2nd class \$1.25; 3d class \$1.00, and 4th class 75 cents. None but persons of good character need apply.

N. HOWARD.

Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
N. C. Military Institute, July 20—41

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand about forty or fifty thousand pounds of TOBACCO in large and small pieces, which he offers for sale.

C. L. TORRENCE.

Charlotte, July 15, '62—dim

WANTED.

The Medical Purveyor at Charlotte, N. C., will pay the following prices for clean Bottles and Vials, viz:

First Champagne Bottles, \$1.25 per doz.
Pint " " " " " " " " " " " "
Quart Wine (Claret) " " " " " " " " " "
Pint " " " " " " " " " " " "
Quart Castor Oil " " " " " " " " " "
8 oz. Vials, " " " " " " " " " "
6 and 4 oz. Vials, " " " " " " " " " "
1 and 2 oz. " " " " " " " " " "

to be delivered in any quantity at the N. C. Military Institute, or to Dr. Duffy and Arnold, Medical Purveyors' Agents, who will visit the various towns in the State.

This call is rendered necessary from the fact that there are no glass factories in the Southern Confederacy. Persons having Bottles and Vials will do a great benefit upon the sick and wounded soldiers by collecting all that they may have as speedily as possible.

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 14, 1862—dim wlm

RECEIVER'S SALE OF.